Approved For Release 2008/03/05 : CIA-RDP80-00810A007200870008-2 S-E-C-R-E-T CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT 25X1 INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. 30 June 1955 DATE DISTR. COUNTRY East Germany Soviet Control over Zonal Government NO. OF PAGES SUBJECT NO. OF ENCLS. PLACE 25X1 (LISTED BELOW) **ACQUIRED** SUPPLEMENT TO DATE OF REPORT NO. INFO. 25X1

This document cortains information affecting the national depende of the united states, within the measure of title 10, sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as ambigod. Its transpission or revel ation of 175 contents to or accept by an exautmonted femole is promisited by Law the represention of this form 16 promisets.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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- 1. In early summer 1954, the instructions imparted by the Soviet High Commissioner or by his staff to Minister President Otto Grotewohl's office were not only transmitted orally, or personally and directly, to him, but it also often happened that the personal secretariat of the Minister President would send to the pool of interpreters separate sheets or batches of typewritten Russian texts printed on simple white paper, without any letterhead or signature. These were instructions, directives, and sometimes complete texts of decrees which were later promulgated officially - with practically no modifications - as resolutions of the East German Council of Ministers.
- 2. These texts, regardless of their emtents (directives, laws, resolutions, and even speeches) called "Fragmente". This and even speeches order to the East German Government euphemistic term has become proverbial in the office of the Minister President. A "Fragment" is a text prepared in its entirety by the Soviet Embassy, sent over to the Office of the Minister President for translation and further action, the latter consisting simply of submitting or passing the order through official East German government channels for signature and publication. Allegedly, even at present, the bulk of the East German laws, decrees, resolutions, and other similar governmental actions is based on the "Fragmente".
- In August 1954, the original text of a speech which was later delivered by Grotewohl at an official gathering had apparently been prepared in Grotewohl's office and must have been submitted for approval by the Soviet Embassy, because it was returned with editorial comments, remarks, and rather authoritarian criticisms in Russian (samples: "the comparison of the situation in the West with that in the East is inappropriate"; "This expression cannot be used in this connection"; "Cancel this passage and replace it by" /follows the Russian text/.) The speech in its final form and as delivered by Grotewohl was a complete and precise translation of the version edited by the Soviet Belessy.

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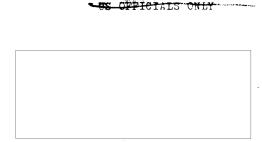
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- 4. Not only Grotewohl's, but also Walter Ulbricht's speeches were edited and approved in the same fashion. The same is supposedly still being done with all significant laws, decrees, resolutions, and speeches emanating officially from the Minister President, the Council of Ministers, or the individual members of the government.
- 5. The most prominent members of the East German government (Wilhelm Pieck, Gretw Grotewohl, Ulbricht, and possibly Ernst Wollweber) are believed to be Soviet citizens or to hold double citizenship, so that their subservience to the highest representative of the Soviet government in East Germany is also formalized in their legal status.
- The Soviet Embassy in Berlin constitutes the actual government of East Germany.

 After the abolition of the SCC and of the offices of the representatives of the Soviet High Commissioner for Germany, the Embassy was reorganized, so that at present each East German inities (for instance, the State Planning Commission) peralleled bassy by a section which supervises and controls the supervises and controls the system of are attached directly to the East German ministries and government.
- It is not known whether the individual German ministers receive their instructions in all instances directly from the specialized sections of the Embassy or through the office of the East German Minister President. It seems that in ing directives are carried out the special areas the control and the c in a more complex manner: The Soviet a inistries, acting on he Embassy, make direct instructions received probably h them the respective "suggestions" to the individual ministers and un submitted by the ministers to the Council decrees and directives which are the dent. At the same time, the of Ministers or the Office of the specialized sections of the drafts are submitted by the Soviet ouncil of Ministers approves Embassy, which undoubtedly pass on the them officially and proclamation is made in the m of a decree or directive. o decree or directive proposed by an East German ministry It is certain t can be submitted without having been discussed at 25X1 to the Council length with the to the German agency.

Comment:

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INFORMATION, REPORT

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- The Soviet Embassy in Berlin constitutes the actual government of East Germany, after the abolition of the SCC and of the offices of the representatives of the Soviet High Commissioner for Germany, the Embassy was reorganized, so that at present each East German Ministry or important committee (for instance, the State Flanning Commission) is paralleled in the Embassy by a section which supervises and controls the activities of the German agency. The Soviet control is carried out through these sections and through the system of advisers who are attached directly to the East German ministries and government agencies.
- To lt is not known whether the individual German ministers receive their instructions in all instances directly from the specialized sections of the Embassy or through the office of the East German Minister President. It seems that in the special areas the control and the corresponding directives are carried out in a more complex manner: The Soviet advisers at the ministrins, acting on direct instructions received probably through or from the Embassy, make "suggestions" to the individual ministers and draft with their the respective decrees and directives which are then submitted by the ministers to the Council of Ministers or the Office of the Minister Tresident. At the same time, the drafts are submitted by the Soviet advisers to the specialized sections of the Embassy, which undoubtedly pass on them before the Council of Ministers approves them officially and proclamation is made in the form of a decree or directive. It is certain that no decree or directive proposed by an East German ministration that the advisers can be submitted without having been discussed \$25X1 length with the advisers attached to the German agency.

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